

REMARKABLE RACE

The Gladys Wins in a Phenomenal Trial of Speed.

BOTH YACHTS CAME IN TOGETHER

But La Paloma Was Unable to Round the Lahaina Buoy—Sailing Time of Both Yachts.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Much interest was taken in the start of the race between the yachts Gladys and La Paloma last Saturday afternoon and many people wended their way to the waterfront to see the two white-winged racers get off. The start was made very close to 2 o'clock and on passing the light-house the two vessels were nearly abreast. Soon after getting to the spar buoy the Gladys passed the La Paloma and at sunset lost sight of her, the La Paloma being away off to leeward. The Gladys then bore straight away for the Molokai light and passed that point at 11 p. m. She was then becalmed to 1 a. m. She then stood over to Lanai and made the first tack up the channel at 4:30 a. m.; then stood over to Molokai and made a straight run for Lahaina which she reached at 10:45 yesterday morning. Up to that time she had seen nothing of La Paloma since the previous afternoon, and that vessel had not showed up at Lahaina.

After lunch at Lahaina the Gladys started at 12 noon sharp on her return trip to this port, which she expected to reach before midnight.

Soon after leaving Lahaina La Paloma was sighted about eight miles towards Lanai.

On the home trip the wind was very fresh and it was blowing half a gale in the channel with a big sea running. The Gladys reached the spar buoy at 10:01, and on entering the channel was surprised to see the La Paloma ahead. She soon overtook her and the two vessels passed the lighthouse together.

The La Paloma, however, had been closer than was imagined by those on the Gladys, and had actually passed her off Koko Head, reaching the spar buoy about 10 minutes ahead of the Gladys, but it was so dark that the vessels could not make each other out.

Coming in the channel the Gladys passed the La Paloma just before she got to the light house and the two vessels finished almost in the same relative positions as when they started Saturday after sailing fully 200 miles from port to port.

The exact sailing time of the Gladys was 30 hours and 30 minutes, exclusive of 1 hour and 15 minutes stop at Lahaina. When the Gladys rounded the buoy at Lahaina she fired a gun as agreed on and a boatload of people came off to invite her crew on shore. Many people also viewed the yacht from the shore, the first racing yacht many of them had ever seen. L. A. Thurston was one of those who boarded the Gladys at Lahaina.

The La Paloma did not sail the course agreed on. She went to Lahaina all right but could not round the buoy, although she spent just 52 minutes in a calm trying to do so. She then gave it up and squared away for home, leaving Lahaina at 2:15. She made the spar buoy about 10 minutes before the Gladys on her first attempt but had to make a short tack to get into the channel, which allowed the Gladys to catch up with her and the two yachts came down the channel and passed the light house almost simultaneously.

The La Paloma's actual sailing time was 31 hours and 45 minutes. Allowing her 52 minutes she lost in trying to round the buoy at Lahaina the Gladys won a 200 mile race in just 23 minutes. The figures given above are obtained from members of both crews and are correct. The La Paloma, not having rounded the Lahaina buoy, has no claim on the race, but the figures are given to show the remarkably close actual sailing time of the two yachts. The La Paloma struck the same calm in the early morning that the Gladys did, and if anything lost more time by it.

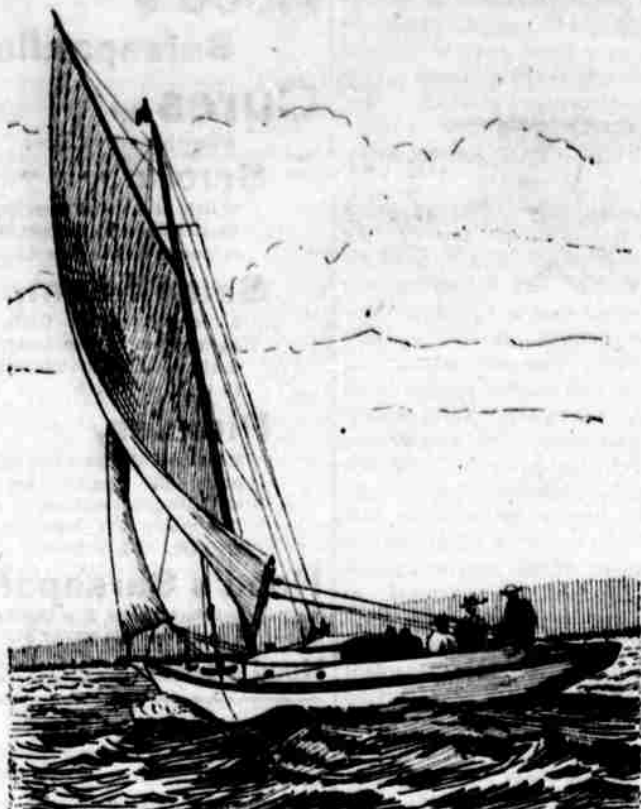
Following are the crews of the respective yachts:

Gladys—Captain T. W. Hobron, E. O. White, G. H. Gere, C. H. Smith, H. A. Giles and a native pilot.

La Paloma—Captain Clarence MacFarlane, J. O. Carter, Jr., Fred C. Smith, Harry Swinton, three native sailors and a white sailor boy.

The race was for glory and a \$50 cup and everybody concerned is proud of having taken part in such a wonderful race, certainly the most wonderful of any in Hawaiian waters if not in the Pacific.

Captain Hobron is greatly pleased with the remarkable sea-going properties of his little yacht and he has good reason to be. There was no time



THE GLADYS. CAPTAIN T. W. HOBRON.



LA PALOMA. CAPTAIN CLARENCE MACFARLANE.

allowance in the race, if there had been the difference would have been largely in favor of the Gladys.

The Helene accompanied the two yachts nearly as far as Koko Head, when she returned to port. The boys on the other yachts are wondering whether the sea was too rough for her or whether she was short of provisions.

COURT NOTES.

In the matter of the guardianship of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor, the guardian, Elizabeth J. Parker, has filed a petition to be discharged as guardian of the property of her ward, and asking that Alfred W. Carter be appointed guardian of the property of the said Annie T. K. Parker in her place and stead.

In the suit of W. H. Pain and Paul Neumann against Cecil Brown, trustee, Talula Lucy Hayselden and Frederick H. Hayselden, the two latter have filed a demurrer to the complaint. Cecil Brown has filed an answer for himself alone, admitting the tender of money to him and the request to execute and acknowledge a deed of the property in dispute as trustee, and setting up that the reason of his refusal was a notification in writing by the said Talula Hayselden not to sign the said deed.

The will of the late Captain William Babcock was admitted to probate by Judge Perry yesterday and the court appointed Cornelia Babcock executrix under the will without bond.

In the matter of the guardianship of Elizabeth H. and Isaac J. Robinson, minors, Judge Perry heard a motion for an order allowing the guardian to pay debts of the minors out of the principal of the estate in his hands. The order was made in accordance with the prayer of the guardian, S. K. Kane, and he was further authorized to expend \$50 towards the maintenance and education of the minors, the balance of the estate to be invested as heretofore ordered.

In the partition suit entitled Rose K. Anahu et al. vs. Mary Kemiki et al. plaintiffs have filed a motion to approve the report of George Lucas, Esq., as master, and that he be authorized to sell the premises in question at public auction, the proceeds to be divided between the parties according to their respective interests.

Barney J. Karratti has filed his bond in the sum of \$100 as guardian of the person and estate of Bonaparte Ululoukou Karratti, a minor, and also his inventory showing the ward's estate to consist of six lots in the Kapahu tract, valued at \$300 and \$50 in cash in Postal Savings Bank.

In the suit of the Minister of the Interior against R. Lauman and others the defendant Lauman has filed notice of special appearance and motion to quash service of summons, on the ground that it does not appear from said service of summons that the same was served upon him or upon anyone authorized to accept service for him.

Argument in the Rooker cases was still proceeding yesterday.

There was a small fire in the Western Sugar Refinery at San Francisco on the 13th, but very little damage was done.

ENGINEER STROW'S FUNERAL

Impressive Masonic Ceremonies Were Very Largely Attended.

(From Monday's Daily.)

The funeral of the late J. C. Strow, chief engineer of the steamer Kinau, took place from the Masonic Temple at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There was a very large gathering of the friends and acquaintances of the deceased which entirely filled the hall, including a large number of ladies. The floral offerings were very numerous and beautiful.

George Campton, master of Lodge 10 Progres de l'Oceanic, conducted the impressive Masonic services, both in the hall and at the grave in the Masonic plot at Nuuanu cemetery.

The pall-bearers were: James Sutherland, Harry Wootton, L. L. Pierre, A. W. Keech, Joseph Little and Mr. Pfeiffer, representing the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Marine Engineers Association.

As the funeral procession wended its way to the cemetery it was followed by delegations of Masons and Knights of Pythias, about forty members in each, and a large number of the employees of the local steamship lines with whom the deceased was deservedly popular. There were about forty carriages in the cortege. The funeral arrangements were under the supervision of Ed. A. Williams.

The Puna Plantation.

The promoters of Puna Sugar Co. are closing options on land in that district as rapidly as they fall due and it is probable that early in the next year the company will be incorporated. Some of the land has already been planted in cane and arrangements are being made for taking in a greater area. Much work is being done by the promoters before the stock is put on the market so that prospective shareholders will feel that they have something for their money. It is understood that the capital will be less than \$2,000,000 and the shares \$20 each. The condition of soil and climate in Puna is such that there will be a crop once in eighteen months. Seed cane planted at Lyman's last March has reached a height of six feet. —Hawaii Herald.

LOSE THEIR STEAMER.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—A dispatch from Hammerfest, the northernmost town of Norway, announces the arrival there of the British commercial expedition which vainly attempted to explore the mouth of the river Obi, and other Siberian streams. The expedition was turned back by the ice, after losing its ship, the Arthur, which was crushed by the floes. Fortunately there was no loss of life.

NEARING A CLASH

Hostilities in Transvaal Imminent.

Kruger and His Council Discussing Peace or War—Boers Must Yield or Fight.

TO HELP TRANSVAAL.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State, Sept. 14.—The members of the Raad of the Orange Free State have been notified to be ready to be summoned for an extraordinary session at a moment's notice. The burghers of the Orange Free State, at a meeting just held, passed a resolution to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Transvaal in case of hostilities.

PRETORIA, Sept. 15.—Both the Raads met in secret session today to discuss the final draft of the Transvaal's reply, which will be handed to Conyngham Greene, the British agent here, in the morning. It is understood the reply is courteous, urges the acceptance of the joint conference and maintains the convention of 1884.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—A special dispatch from Pretoria says the British note which was read in both Raads yesterday (Tuesday) is regarded there as a virtual ultimatum. The correspondent says:

"It proposes a five years' franchise, a quarter representation for the gold fields in the Volksraad, equality for the British and Dutch in the Volksraad and equality for the old and new burghers in regard to Presidential and other elections.

"If these conditions are accepted a conference between representatives of the two Governments shall follow for the purpose of drafting the necessary measures and avoiding the introduction of unnecessary conditions by the Transvaal Government or the possibility of passage of any new bills calculated to defeat the reforms.

"In view of the fact," the note goes on to say, "that the present state of affairs in South Africa cannot be prolonged, the definite acceptance of this proposal is demanded without delay. Otherwise Her Majesty's Government will immediately take the whole situation under reconsideration and will act so as to bring about a settlement."

PRETORIA, Sept. 14.—The discussion of the first draft of the reply to the British note ended this evening. President Kruger having left at 4 o'clock and not having returned.

It is understood that the Government will draw up the reply in its final form tomorrow morning and immediately submit the same to the Volksraad. The reply will be in terms strongly influenced by the Orange Free State, and, among other features, the maintenance of the convention of 1884 will be strongly asserted.

The situation this evening is not considered so favorable as it was during the forenoon.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Times says: "It is very doubtful whether an unqualified acceptance of Great Britain's demands will be given."

The Paris correspondent of the Times says Delecluse, the French Foreign Minister, has directed the French Consul in the Transvaal to endeavor to persuade President Kruger to accept Chamberlain's proposal.

The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "The members of the Volksraad received Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch defiantly today

(Thursday). Individual members declare that Great Britain must moderate her demands. On the other hand, a rumor is current that President Kruger favors compliance and has even suggested that he desires the irreconcilables to leave Pretoria and consult their constituents, thereby avoiding their opposition. This belief is held in Johannesburg and accounts for the hopeful condition of the market, but the general public is pessimistic."

The Times publishes the following from Johannesburg:

"Mystery surrounds the attitude of the Orange Free State. President Steyn's silence is interpreted as showing an intention to support the Transvaal through thick and thin, although his inclination at present is on the side of peace. Public feeling is running very high and unless President Kruger makes an emphatic pronouncement in favor of conciliation, the majority of the Boers will inevitably vote against any concessions beyond a 7-year franchise."

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A special dispatch from Pretoria says: The Transvaal adheres to the seven years' franchise law, but is willing to consider, and, if necessary, adopt any suggestions Great Britain may make with regard to the working of the law. In regard to the other points of Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch the Transvaal holds its ground by the London convention. It is said that the reply is couched in polite terms.

The dispatch then gives what purports to be a summary of the reply which is similar to the other forecasts, concluding as follows: "The Transvaal feels at liberty to depart from the joint inquiry, which she accepted in the bona fide belief that it would lead to a final settlement."

The correspondent adds: "Both the President and the Executive Council are firmly convinced that no finality is intended and that further concessions would only postpone the struggle. The Transvaal regards herself as tricked into a proposal by Mr. Chamberlain. The Orange Free State will certainly stand by the Transvaal."

State Secretary Reitz, in the course of an interview today, expressed some doubt as to whether any alteration would be made in the existing franchise law, but said he believed a way should and could be found to establish an arbitration court. As to surety, the least said is soonest mended, remarked the State Secretary.

In the forecasts of President Kruger's reply there is undoubtedly a large basis of truth, which seems to bring the dispute within a measurable distance of war. Last evening the press association issued a curious statement to the effect that as soon as the garrison in Natal had been sufficiently strengthened the Transvaal Government would be called upon to accept a new convention already drafted, which, while guaranteeing the integrity of the Transvaal state, provides for the demolition of the forts and limits of the armed force of the Transvaal to a number deemed sufficient to maintain internal order.

According to the Press Association, the convention will demand that the diplomatic agencies be suppressed and the judiciary be made independent of the executive.

This statement, which realizes the extreme demands of the Uitlanders, must be accepted under reserve at the present stage, but it is not unlikely to be a semi-official hint as to the next move of the Government should President Kruger prove obstinate.

The London morning paper editorials regarded the crisis as having reached its most acute phase. The Daily News says: "We refuse to believe that President Kruger is so foolish as to reject Mr. Chamberlain's moderate demands."

The Daily Chronicle, which appeals again to Kruger "to accept while it is yet time and before England's terms become harder," says: "Refusal of the present terms will involve the ruin of the State over which President Kruger presides. The British Government have played their first and second moves in the game, and must perforce play the third and then the fourth. If Mr. Kruger haggles, the sinister conditions in South Africa will grow worse until a catastrophe is reached."

Other papers talk of the imminence of war, and all the dispatches from South Africa continue to describe the military preparations on both sides.

NOT THE WISEST WAY.

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